

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

In Two Sections—Section I

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume X, Number 16, January 6, 1941

Soviet Disturbed by Balkan Developments

Increase of German Garrison in Rumania Adds to Mounting Soviet-German Tension

JAPANESE ALSO A PROBLEM

With Axis Powers on East and West, Stalin Moves Warily, but Crisis Is Thought to Be Nearing

The beginning of the new year has found Europe still trying to guess what Hitler will do next, and when, and where—but with no very satisfactory answer in sight. His recent attentions have been divided among several fronts. He has had to lend some material aid to Mussolini, whose forces in Albania and Libya have suffered the first defeats meted out to the Axis. He has been trying to persuade Marshal Pétain to bring France into the war against England, and Franco-German relations have become increasingly strained as a result of the old marshal's firm refusal to give in. Along the wintry shores of the North Sea, the German army is preparing for a gigantic assault on Great Britain—an assault which some now predict may be launched as early as next month.

Drama in the Balkans

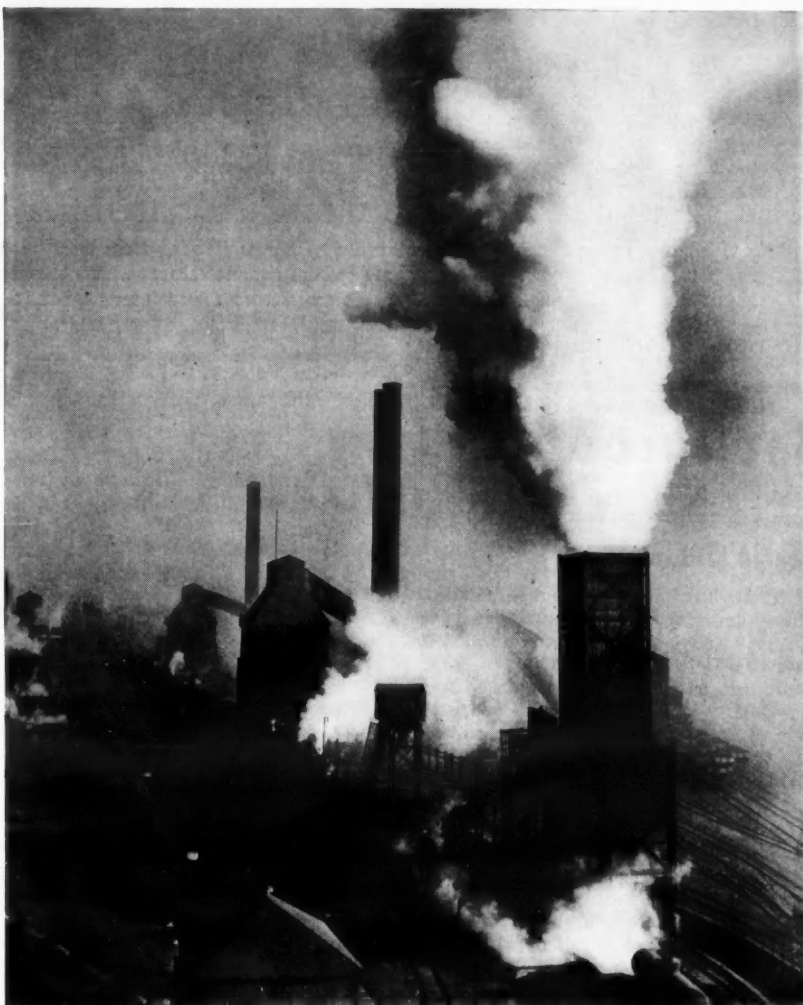
On top of all this, Hitler has assumed the leading role in a new drama now unfolding in southeastern Europe. Its center is unhappy Rumania, which has been seriously weakened by losses of territory, earthquakes, and by the campaign of terror and death spread throughout the land during the last two months by the anti-Semitic Iron Guard.

Having joined the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis (along with Hungary and Slovakia) this winter, Rumania now forms the end of a wide political corridor cutting through eastern Europe from Germany to the Black Sea. Along this corridor between 40 and 50 trainloads of German troops and military equipment are now rolling eastward every day. The eastbound military traffic has become so heavy in Hungary, in fact, that normal railroad traffic has been largely suspended. German sources assert that these troops are moving eastward simply to relieve the present German garrison in maintaining order and in giving instruction to the Rumanian army. But since the German troops already in Rumania have done more to encourage than to discourage disorders, by bringing the Iron Guard to power, and since the 500,000 German troops expected in Rumania by the end of January are about double the number of soldiers in the Rumanian regular army, these claims are not taken very seriously.

There are several broader reasons why Hitler may have decided to send a large force down his private corridor into Rumania. The presence of half a million German troops only a few hundred miles from northeastern Greece, for example, may serve as a warning to the British that if any attempt is made to land a large expeditionary force in Greece, a German invasion will begin at once. It may even be that Hitler has decided to come to Mussolini's rescue after all, and that he intends to push into the region adjacent to the important Greek port of Salonika. But to do this his troops would have to pass through Yugoslavia or Bulgaria, and this would involve obtaining the cooperation of one of these states, or invading one of them.

It is worth noting that both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have been invited to join the

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U. S. INDUSTRY—"ARSENAL OF WORLD DEMOCRACY"

WIDE WORLD

As We Enter the New Year

By WALTER E. MYER

We are entering upon one of the great, decisive years of all time. It will be a tragic year, a year of suffering and grief in many parts of the world, a year which will carry a threat to civilization itself in many lands. It will be a year of decision for the United States, and no one can tell all that the year may have in store for our country. We do know that these are uncertain times, anxious times. But they are also times of high adventure, when history is being made. If we act wisely we may, despite the dangers, start upward to better things and to a more secure life.

As we face this year of uncertainty we should be resolute and realistic. We should avoid complacency. We should realize that democracy is threatened, and we should determine to do our part toward making it secure. Each American, young or old, should give more time than he has ever given to public affairs; to the study of public problems. Each citizen has a responsibility to bear. Each one must be prepared to make sacrifices for the public good. Each must strive to fit himself to act sanely and wisely as a citizen. This is an obligation which falls especially on the young people in the schools. You who are students have an important part to play in saving democracy. Even though we come safely through the present storms, there will be a long period of crisis during which we will struggle with problems of poverty, unemployment, public debt, and other grave issues. Democracy will be tried as never before during the years that you are active citizens. There is as great need that you train with determination for these hard duties as there is that young men train for battle in the Army camps. It is illogical and actually unpatriotic for students to go along in the usual routine, giving only scant attention to the problems of the nation, while young men by the hundreds of thousands are giving up their routines entirely and are spending all their time in the camps, training to defend the nation.

As we face the new year, then, let us determine to meet each day's problems manfully. Let us give much time to reading and discussion. Let us resolve to do our duty as American citizens, helping week by week to build sane and wise public opinion. But when we have done what we can do about the issues which present themselves, let us not worry unduly about what may happen in the future. Many people are becoming nervous and ill because of their anxiety about what may happen to our country and the world. Be careful not to become morbid in your anxiety. Do not let your mind dwell upon tragic aspects of the war. Give decisive and well-informed thought to problems you can help to solve. Be sure that you do your full duty day by day. Then turn to pleasant thoughts. Gather such enjoyment as you can from the passing days, and join with your friends in a fervent hope for a Happy New Year.

President Calls for More Aid to Britain

Defense of United States Linked to That of Britain in Statement on Foreign Policy

CRITICS VOICE OPPOSITION

Argue that Extension of Policy Will Involve Nation in War with Germany Step by Step

In perhaps the most important speech of his career, President Roosevelt last week clearly and forcefully set forth the position of the United States with respect to the war in Europe. More definitely than in any previous utterance, he took sides against the Axis powers and committed the American government and the American people to a policy of helping Britain and the democracies to the hilt. He said that the national effort would be bent toward supplying more war supplies to England and the powers that are seeking to prevent Nazi domination of the world. The United States will not be deterred from carrying out this policy by threats from the Axis powers, he said. "No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination."

The President's Position

With this address, the President of the United States has come out strongly on an issue which has divided the American people for months and which will be hotly debated during the months ahead. While a large body of Americans—perhaps a majority—will support the position set forth by the President, there are many others who are opposed to such a policy. They contend that it is a policy fraught with grave danger; danger so serious as to involve the United States in the European war. Opponents contend that we should not perform acts which might be construed by Germany as acts of war and that by increasing our aid to England, we are running that very risk.

It is our purpose in this article to examine the principal arguments of the two sides in this historic debate which is now being waged. We shall first consider the position of those who agree with the President that every possible step must be taken to prevent a German victory and then we shall turn to the position of those who oppose such a policy. We wish to emphasize the fact that neither set of arguments in any way represents the views of the editors of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

No one has set forth more strongly the arguments for decisive aid to England than the President in his address last week. He took the position that the United States has a vital interest in the outcome of the war in Europe. If England loses, this country will be confronted by a grave danger to its national security and may be obliged to fight a war later on with a combination of powers that will dominate practically the entire world outside the Western Hemisphere. Therefore, it is of primary interest to do everything in our power to prevent the defeat of Britain by supplying her with as many munitions as we can produce. "We must be the great arsenal of democracy," he declared. The President outlined as follows what he considers the consequences of a German victory to the United States:

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the high seas—and

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SHIPS FOR BRITAIN?

These are Danish ships tied up at Bayonne, New Jersey. Does the United States have a legal right to take them?

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

The Seizure of Foreign Shipping

AMONG the many proposals which have been advanced for aiding England is that which calls for the seizure, by the United States government, of German, Italian, and neutral ships and turning them over to the British. These ships are lying idle in American ports, some of them since the beginning of the war, others since the occupation by Germany of the countries to which the ships belong. These ships, if taken over by the United States and given to the British, would greatly aid Britain in filling the losses her shipping has sustained as a result of the intense German submarine warfare.



DAVID S. MUZZEY

Altogether there are some half a million tons of merchant vessels tied up in American harbors, which would be sufficient to make up for three months' losses, at the present rate of submarine sinkings. There are 47 Danish ships, two German, 22 Italian, 15 French, and a few Belgian and Dutch vessels. If they could be made available to the British, they would go a long way toward filling one of the biggest gaps in British defenses, for they would enable Britain to obtain much-needed supplies from abroad.

But could the United States seize these ships without becoming involved in war with Germany? Does a neutral nation have the right to take over the ships of another country and turn them over to that nation's enemy? The Hitler government has already issued a firm warning to this country against taking such action.

Right of Angary

Students of international law point out that a nation, in time of emergency, has the right to seize the ships or goods of another nation. This is known as the "right of angary," which the *Encyclopedia Britannica* defines as "the right of a state, whether belligerent or neutral, whether in time of peace or war, to requisition ships and goods situated in its territory, subject to adequate compensation. . . ."

The right of angary has been recognized from ancient times. The word itself is a Persian word meaning "messenger" upon the royal service who had the right to seize whatever means of transport he needed. In Roman times, the right of angary was extended to include the seizure of neutral shipping for the transport of troops. The practice was fairly general throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and it has been widely recognized and accepted in international law.

The right of angary was exercised rather freely during the World War. For example, in 1915 Italy, while still a neutral, took over 34 German merchant vessels which were lying in Italian ports. Germany made no protest against this action, but when Portugal the following year requisitioned 72 German merchant ships, Germany declared war. In 1918, Spain took over some 90 German vessels lying in her harbors and held that compensation was not necessary because of the losses which she had sustained at the hands of German submarines.

The United States itself exercised the right of angary during the World War. In March 1918, after we were at war with Germany, President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring that "the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry now lying within the territorial waters of the United States."

Neutrals and Belligerents

In times past, the right of angary has been exercised by both belligerents and neutrals. Belligerent nations have taken over the ships of neutrals which were located in their harbors or territorial waters, and neutrals have exercised it in requisitioning the vessels of belligerents. In most instances, the right of angary was recognized by the nation whose ships were seized.

Whether Germany would consider the seizure of Danish and German ships an act of war and thus declare war upon the United States is entirely uncertain. Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, Hitler has not needed excuses for the invasion of neutral countries. It was not because Denmark or Norway, or Holland and Belgium had performed unneutral acts that those countries fell before the Nazi war machine. By the same token, Germany is likely to declare war upon the United States when she considers it in her interest to do so. We have already abandoned the position of neutrality by giving substantial aid to Britain and are contemplating even further assistance to Hitler's enemy. Hitler might have interpreted any single step in this program as an act of war and declared war upon us, but he has refrained from doing so because he did not think such an act would further his aims.

The United States government has so definitely committed itself to the policy of preventing a British defeat that it is not likely to turn back now. If the American government regards British shipping needs so great as to require the Axis and neutral ships now in American ports, these vessels will probably be taken over in order to strengthen Great Britain on the seas.

From the Magazines . . .

THE old year was a frightful one. Everyone feels that. It was a tragic period in the history of the world. Things did not go well for those who care for peace and security, and the prospect before us as we enter the new year is not pleasant. But are there no bright spots? Has everything gone wrong? *The New Republic* thinks not. It finds comfort in these reflections:

In one sense, the past year has registered a real gain for mankind. We now know very nearly the worst about the war, or we think we do. The long dreaded nightmare of aerial bombing of cities, which Stuart Chase once thought might produce a "Two-Hour War," has come to pass, and human beings have survived it. Poison gas has not yet been used and perhaps it will eventually add a fourth dimension to the tragedy, though we may be spared this horror through fear of reprisals.

Hitler is unlikely to gain any additional allies except Franco, who may be even more of a liability than Mussolini has been. A year has dissipated the fear that Stalin would be of any substantial aid to the Axis. Twelve months ago a Japanese victory over China seemed imminent; today the Japs are falling back and China's chances are good, provided she gets adequate Anglo-American help, which seems certain.

In December, 1939, everyone thought Mussolini could easily take control of the Mediterranean if he entered the war; yet today, Britain still rules that sea. The Italians are being routed in Albania and Africa, with a complete collapse by no means impossible. Mussolini's amazing weakness has reversed the whole picture in the Balkans and the Near East.

To be sure, we are not yet out of the woods. Submarine sinkings of British merchant ships are up alarmingly. The American defense effort is off to a painfully bad start and time is terribly short. Hitler may be assembling his enormous masses of men and materials for an invasion of England ninety days hence, before American help can count for very much. The future still looks black. Yet there is a grain of comfort in remembering that we were mistaken about the things that seemed darkest of all a year ago.



LOOKING FOR BRIGHT SPOTS

"DO you smoke a cigarette to pep you up when you get tired?" asks T. Swann Harding in *Your Health*, and he suggests that if you do, you may be using the wrong treatment. He then offers evidence to prove that smoking actually makes one tired. The body, he says, stores reserves in the form of a complex sugar, called glycogen. "This reserve is vital in enabling you to use your muscles, to think, and to fight off the toxic effects of drugs and germs." One draws on this reserve in times of emergency, when he must engage in unusual activity or fight off disease, or throw off poisons. After it is used one feels weary.



"The use of tobacco, introducing the poison of nicotine into your system in extremely small amounts, flips the switch that starts your sugar reserve draining into your blood stream. . . . Very likely you have no immediate sensation of fatigue after smoking, while the glycogen is getting into action, but after the glycogen is burned you are bound to feel tired unless, in the meantime, you have eaten enough food to restore your sugar reserve. The stimulus attributed to a cigarette is at best a brief postponement of fatigue."

HERE are a number of interesting facts about going into debt and paying bills from the January *Atlantic*:

In 1939 one-third of all the retail sales in the United States were charged. The figure is doubtless much higher for 1940 since installment sales for January 1940 were 40 per cent above those of January 1939. Only half the charge account customers settle in 30 days. Grocery bills are paid more promptly than department store bills. Doctors and dentists wait longer than stores for payment. "Many doctors feel that they are lucky if they can collect 75 per cent of the bills they send out." Bills of all kinds are paid more promptly in October, November, and December than during other months, and payments are slowest in July, August, and September.

When one asks for credit, "three questioning C's line up in the credit manager's mind—your character, capacity, and capital." Of the three, character is considered most important.

Many people believe that there should be a central credit agency in each community, and that it should collect charge accounts for all stores, doctors, and others who extend credit. It would be in a position, so it is argued, to decide how much credit a family should have. One couldn't then buy from half a dozen stores and overextend himself.

"There is a growing conviction among educators that social mathematics and a study of consumer credit deserve a place in the curriculum of all schools to teach the young of the country the uses of credit, and to enable them to establish their own sound purchasing limit."



WHAT are very bright children like? Do they have peculiarities which may interfere with their future success? Professor Lewis M. Terman of Stanford University has made a study of a large number of children who have been watched for nearly 20 years. These children were picked from among pupils in the schools in 1922. Those who ranked in the top one-half of one per cent were selected for observation. Facts about them are reported in *Science*, and the *Science* article is condensed in the January *Science Digest*.

The very bright children are above the average in character and personality. Their school grades are high. Their health is above average. After they marry there are fewer divorces than among the general population. The average member of this group entered high school at 13 and college at 17. Nearly 90 per cent entered college, and of those entering 93 per cent graduated. They engage more freely than the average in extracurricular activities.

The average income of the men in the group who have reached the age of 30 is \$3,000 a year. The women who are employed receive about half that amount. How many of the 1,300 young people whom Professor Terman has watched for 18 years will become famous? A few score, he says, may be expected to achieve national reputations. A number are already assuming leadership in their special fields. A dozen or so may become really eminent. But a large proportion of the 1,300 will lead happy, useful, successful lives.





LIBRARY FACILITIES NEED TO BE EXPANDED

• Vocational Outlook •

Library Work

EMPLOYMENT opportunities for well-trained librarians appear to be fairly promising. It is true that during the lean years of the depression, when city governments drastically reduced educational budgets, many librarians lost their jobs and newly graduated librarians had some difficulty in getting started. But for several years now conditions have shown a marked improvement. In 1936, in fact, the *Library Journal* reported that "almost all employable trained librarians have found jobs, and salary cuts in many instances have healed." Since that year there have been equally encouraging reports of the widespread demand for librarians with competent training.

There are about 35,000 librarians in the United States. Of this number only 3,000 to 4,000 are men. But many of the men in the library field have positions of great responsibility. Most librarians are employed in public or school libraries. During the last 15 years, however, there has been a sharp increase in the number of specialized libraries, such as those connected with newspaper offices; chambers of commerce and other trade associations; radio chains and advertising agencies; departments and agencies of national, state, and local governments; and also medical, law, engineering, and architectural organizations.

The tasks performed by different types of librarians give some insight into the nature of the work. The *circulation* librarian is in charge of the loan desk and the distribution of books. She acts also as a consultant to readers, offering them advice and guidance about the books available. The *reference* librarian offers expert advice on sources of information about any desired subject. The *order* librarian decides what books shall be purchased. This work requires careful perusal of book reviews and a well-balanced policy with regard to the proportion of purchases of fiction, non-fiction, and technical books. The *cataloguer* has the job of classifying each volume under the proper subject. An expert catalogue and index system will enable the reader to obtain material easily and dependably.

The work of librarians in charge of the children's division of a library is more personal in character. The children's librarian cooperates with parents and teachers, placing in the hands of each child the books adapted to his individual needs and discouraging him from the selection of books that might not be so suitable.

The salaries of librarians have increased in the last few years. In the case of highly paid chief librarians the increase has been generally slight. But salaries in the lowest brackets have shown a substantial improvement, as revealed in the *Monthly Labor Review* of August 1940. According to the *Labor Review*, increases in the lower brackets have in many instances amounted to well over 10 per cent above the wages prevailing in 1936. Students who desire a de-

tailed breakdown of these earnings should consult the *Labor Review*, which is published in Washington by the Department of Labor.

The student who is considering this field as a career must naturally be interested in books. And, in addition, he or she must have a lively interest in people's tastes so as to be properly equipped to select reading matter and offer intelligent guidance.

There are a number of advantages to library work. The hours are fairly regular and not overlong, though there is occasional night work. The work offers the opportunity of acquaintance with the best thought and literary achievements of the day. The one disadvantage is that, despite increases in recent years, salaries, particularly in smaller cities, are still rather modest. There are over 30 library schools in the country, most of them affiliated with universities.

United States May Succeed Paris As Great Fashion Center of World

"PARIS, Germany," as some people are now calling the old capital of France, is no longer the Paris the world knew before June 1940. One of the ways in which its fall is brought home to Americans is in the disappearance of the fashion center to which our three-billion-dollar garment industry has always looked.

Making a brave show of "business as usual," Paris held its fall fashion openings last autumn, and they were attended by large crowds. Expensive evening gowns, costly furs, and rich, varied materials were featured in the old way. But there was a difference. German officers' wives were sprinkled through the audiences. Some of the clothes reflected times of scarcity—the split skirt for bicycle riding, for example, with saddlebag instead of pocketbook as accessory. Worst of all, there were fewer buyers on hand and none of the Americans who used to flock over aboard the *Normandie* in the years before the war. American buyers are not permitted to go to "Paris, Germany," and American dollars may not be spent there.

The problem which faces our clothing industry, then, is that of creating in the United States a fashion center that will take the place of Paris. The ordinary citizen, confident that Americans can do anything anyone else can do, sees no reason why the task should be a difficult one. During the World War our imports of German toys, chemicals, and optical goods were cut off, and we began making them ourselves. Why shouldn't we be able to design women's clothes as well as the French did?

Perhaps the ordinary citizen does not stop to realize that Paris had two advantages not to be found in any American city or group of cities. First, it had a large class of people who for generations had devoted their extensive leisure and wealth, as well as their intelligence and their taste, to the fine art of dressing well. For such people the designers worked incessantly. They experimented with new fabrics which the small, artistic French mills wove especially

for them. They tried out new beads and new buckles created by deft French craftsmen. They studied art, medieval and modern, for ideas which could be used in women's gowns. All this effort was justified by the existence of a class which appreciated beautiful and original clothes and was willing to pay whatever they cost.

In the second place, Paris' great industry was not the making of ready-to-wear apparel. It was dressmaking. Skillful and poorly paid, the Paris dressmakers spent their days on beading, embroidery, and other fine needlework which could not be produced in this country at prices which even the rich would consider.

So it was that Parisian designers and dressmakers and their critical clients cooperated to produce the originals which our garment industry copied and turned out in quantity at lower prices. Where will we get our originals now?

It seems reasonable to suppose that, with no French "imports" to buy, wealthy American women will set the styles with the clothes they have made to order. American designers will abandon their old dependence upon Europe and will look for inspiration in the life and art of the diverse peoples of the New World. American mills will strive to make good their claims that they can weave materials as fine as any which came from the looms of France. The American clothing and accessories manufacturers will improve the quality of their handwork by employing hundreds of the skilled workers who have come to this country as refugees.

But it will take time—perhaps a great deal of time—to build up in the United States a fashion industry comparable to the old French one. America has obstacles to surmount.

♦ SMILES ♦



"Now don't jump on the mailman. He's all muddy." BARKER IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"Yes, madam," the postal clerk said, "this parcel will be all right. As a matter of fact, you have three cents too much in stamps on it."

"Oh, dear," the woman replied, "how awkward! I do hope it won't be sent too far." —SELECTED

"Well, I got the license today."

"OH, GEORGE!"

"I mean my pilot's license."

"Oh, George." —SELECTED

Captain: "Are you happy, now that you're in the Army?"

Recruit: "Yes, sir."

Captain: "What were you in civilian life?"

Recruit: "Happier still, sir." —SELECTED

"What makes you think our boy is going to be a politician?"

"He says more things that sound well and mean nothing than any human being I ever saw." —GRIT

The story is told of a Scotsman who fell overboard into the Black Sea, and when found was filling his fountain pen. —LABOR

There have been changes in the Army of our time, and we suppose the second lieutenant now ranks somewhere between a camp hostess and the electric potato peeler. —Los Angeles TIMES

Information Test

Answers to history and geography questions may be found on page 8. If you miss too many of them, a review of history and geography is advisable. Current history questions refer to this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

American History

1. We have had three Presidents whose Dutch ancestry is shown in their family names. Who are they?

2. The Bill of Rights is to be found in (a) the *Mayflower Compact*, (b) the Declaration of Independence, (c) the original seven articles of the Constitution, (d) the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

3. The possession most recently acquired by the United States is (a) the Virgin Islands, (b) American Samoa, (c) Panama Canal Zone, (d) Guam.

4. Where did a Christmas celebration help General Washington win a victory?

5. In 1861 fighters for what they called "states' rights" were (a) Republicans, (b) Northern Democrats, (c) secessionists, (d) abolitionists.

6. Jean LaFitte, who helped General Jackson at New Orleans, was (a) an Indian, (b) a wealthy planter, (c) a French nobleman, (d) a pirate.

7. The Army officer who demonstrated conclusively that yellow fever is carried by a mosquito was (a) General Goethals, (b) General Gorgas, (c) Major Reed, (d) Lieutenant Rowan.

Geography

1. The only part of Central America owned by a European power is

2. What fuel is dug from bogs in Ireland?

3. Match these lands with their emblems:

England
Scotland
Ireland
Canada

Maple Leaf
Shamrock
Rose
Thistle

4. The only one of the Great Lakes which lies wholly within the United States is (a) Ontario, (b) Erie, (c) Huron, (d) Michigan, (e) Superior.

5. A country which once had no rabbits and now has so many they have become a pest is (a) Australia, (b) New Zealand, (c) Canada, (d) Ireland.

6. A majority of the people of India are (a) Mohammedans, (b) Hindus, (c) Christians, (d) Buddhists.

Current History

1. What arguments did President Roosevelt give in his recent address to show that it would be difficult for the United States to defend itself against a Nazi-dominated Europe?

2. What is the principal argument of those who oppose increasing American aid to Britain?

3. What indications are there that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union may be undergoing changes?

4. What influence does Russia exert over the Balkan countries?

5. What is meant by the "right of angary" and how might it be invoked by the United States government?

6. Why is it impossible for Americans to lend money to the British at the present time?

7. Who is Jeanette Rankin and how does her present role compare with that of a quarter of a century ago?

8. What is the strategic value of French North Africa?

The Week at Home

77th Congress

The convening of another Congress at noon last Friday brought new faces to both houses, but there is no reason for assuming that the 77th Congress will behave very differently from the 76th. As the table below shows, there have been no sweeping changes in party representation. The Democrats have lost a few Senate seats to the Republicans and gained several seats in the House of Representatives.

Senate	76th	77th
Democrats	69	66
Republicans	23	28
Farmer-Labor	2	0
Progressive	1	1
Independent	1	1

House	76th	77th
Democrats	262	268
Republicans	169	162
Progressive	2	3
Farmer-Labor	1	0
American Labor	1	1
Independent	0	1

From the administration point of view, the advantage of having a large Democratic majority in Senate and House is partially offset by the fact that many of the Democrats are anti-New Deal. Many southerners, especially, look with disfavor upon



TIME TO SHIFT INTO HIGH SPEED?
TEMPLE IN NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE

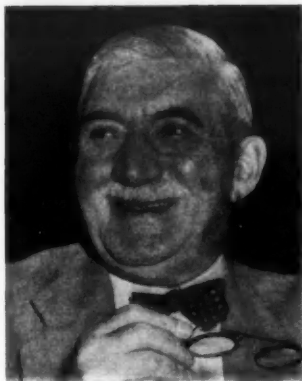
much of the social legislation which has been enacted since 1933.

On the other hand, the election undoubtedly increased the prestige of President Roosevelt, and it seems probable that the pressure of the international situation will further strengthen his support in Congress.

Defense Council

Immediately after his return from his cruise in the Caribbean aboard the U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa*, the President took an important step toward improving the governmental machinery which coordinates and directs our defense production.

Through no fault of its members, the seven-man National Defense Advisory Commission had proved inadequate. Its chief trouble was that it had no real authority. The procurement branches of the Army and the Navy were still responsible for defense production. No one realized



SUPER-COMMISSION FOR DEFENSE
The national defense program has been put largely under the direction of the "Office for Production Management for Defense," headed by William S. Knudsen (left), and including Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, and labor leader Sidney Hillman. The board will have considerable power to speed defense.

the difficulty this entailed better than the heads of the Army and the Navy.

Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox accordingly asked President Roosevelt to put all power in the hands of William S. Knudsen, defense commissioner for industrial production. The President was entirely willing, but he wished to give Mr. Knudsen legal authority over Army and Navy procurement. For this reason, he asked the War and Navy secretaries to serve as members of the supreme council which Knudsen was to head as director. And, since labor has always contended that it should be given equal representation with industry in the rearmament drive, he named Sidney Hillman, defense commissioner of labor, as associate director of the council.

The Office for Production Management for Defense, as the four-man council is called officially, is directly under the President, but Mr. Roosevelt says he will have little to do with it as long as it functions smoothly.

Cunningham's Comet

The comet which is now visible in the western sky for an hour or so after sundown is the brightest one we have seen since Halley's comet last made its appearance in 1910. It is plumed with a gigantic tail of light millions of miles long, and it can be seen easily with the naked eye as it passes the bright star Altair in the constellation called Aquila, the eagle.

It is rushing through space at something like 30 miles per second, and it will be closest to the earth—but still 54,000,000 miles away—about January 10. Then, as it gets farther from the earth and nearer the sun, it will be more difficult to see. After January 16 it will fade rapidly as it speeds off into distances where not even the most powerful telescopes can follow it.

The comet was discovered last September when Leland E. Cunningham of the Harvard Observatory saw on a plate from his routine patrol camera a faint, fuzzy speck he had never noticed before. He

soon identified it as a comet, and, since its present appearance is the first ever recorded for it, the comet has been labeled with his name.

Comanche Soldiers

The War Department wants 30 Comanche Indians to enlist in the Signal Corps for duty which only Comanches can perform. These Indians have no written language, and they speak a difficult tongue which, it is said, not more than 30 white men in the whole world understand. With some instruction in Signal Corps radio and telephone transmission, Comanches can send and receive messages that spies would find it very difficult to interpret. During the World War a few Comanches served in this way, and their "code" was a great success.

The Comanches are a small tribe of southwestern Indians. Until 1872 they were the scourge of settlers. Excellent horsemen, brave, and warlike, they raided the white settlements relentlessly, and when their numbers were reduced by war and smallpox they kidnapped Mexican children and brought them up as their own. Stern General Carlton, who ordered his troops to clear the land for the whites and recognize no flag of truce, finally broke their spirit. Today no more than 2,000 Comanches remain.

Armor for Airmen

Bulletproof armor is the newest item proposed for the equipment of American airmen. But the armor which has been developed in the Breeze Corporation laboratories at Elizabeth, New Jersey, is not to be worn by the aviator. It is to be fitted into the cockpit of his bombing plane.

The idea is not new. For some time plane manufacturers have been inserting before and behind the pilot's seat small armored sections to ward off bullets. Now, however, the pilot is to be covered with armor. It conforms, in general, to the shape of his body, except that it widens at the waist to give him elbow room and the top part flares like the cowl of a monk.

This armor is not merely bullet resisting. It is hardened by means of a special process and is said to be capable of turning even caliber-.50 machine-gun bullets. The back armor is thicker than the front because of the danger from enemy pursuit ships sweeping down swiftly in the rear.

It takes nearly 120 pounds of metal to protect one man, so, at least for the present, only the larger planes will have armored cockpits. The four Breeze plants are producing armor for both British and American bombers.

Jeanette Rankin

Among the eight women who are serving in the new Congress, five are in the House of Representatives. One of these is Jeanette Rankin, the first woman ever elected to Congress. Last November her victory in a close election returned her to the House after an absence of 22 years.

Miss Rankin was born on a ranch in Montana, June 11, 1880. She was educated at the university of her native state and studied at the New York School of Philanthropy. In 1910 she began to work for woman suffrage, and four years later she carried the Montana campaign to a successful conclusion.

She was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1916, and since her state and the nation went Democratic her election was evidence of her popularity. But it brought solemn responsibility to the woman who had been speaking against war for seven years. The question of war with Germany was the first major issue on which Representative Rankin had to vote. At three in the morning of Good Friday, 1917, the passionate oratory subsided, and the voting began. Miss Rankin did not vote at the first roll call. The second time her name was called she threw the House into confusion with a little speech: "I wish to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war. I vote 'No.'"

Miss Rankin never regretted siding with the 49 other representatives and the six senators who voted against war, and since she left Congress in 1918 she has devoted herself to the cause of peace. In 1919 she went to Zurich, Switzerland, for the first international gathering to be held after the war, a conference of the Women's International League. She had toured the country lecturing for peace, and when she bought a farm in Georgia in 1923 she organized the Georgia Peace Society. During sessions of Congress she has directed the legislative activities of the National Council for Prevention of War.

In a year similar, in many ominous ways, to that which first brought her to the House of Representatives, Miss Rankin returns to Congress. She is still determined to vote "No" for any war, "except one to defend our shores and our hearthstones from an invading host."



H. A. E.
JEANETTE RANKIN



WINTER TRAINING

Men in the Army are trained for action in any kind of weather. These National Guardsmen, volunteers, and draftees, are dragging machine guns over the snow at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The Week Abroad

"I May Have Need..."

If the arrival of the New Year has brought cheer and rejoicing to any European people this season, it has not been to the people of France. To the French one year of humiliation is simply passing into another. Food, fuel, and clothing are scarce, and there are no immediate prospects of improvement.

To make matters more serious, relations between the French and their conquerors have taken a turn for the worse. The trouble started when Marshal Pétain abruptly dismissed Vice Premier Laval, who had apparently been plotting with the Germans to seize the political control of France and join in the war against England. In nipping this plot in the bud, Pétain angered the Germans. Blunt demands were reportedly made from Berlin that Laval be returned to his post, that the French fleet be handed over, and more cooperation shown.

It is believed that Marshal Pétain is earnestly seeking to find some means of satisfying the Germans. He recently sent his minister of navy, Admiral Jean Darlan, to Paris to see if matters could not be smoothed out. Pétain is willing, it is believed, to readjust his cabinet along lines more acceptable to Hitler, and to collaborate more fully with Germany on matters involving agricultural and industrial production. But he is unwilling to permit the return of Laval, or to hand over the French fleet and join the war on Britain.

Although most observers believe that some compromise agreement will be reached, Pétain's firmness has raised the question of what France will do if Germany insists. There is some reason to believe that Pétain may follow his navy and air force to North Africa and carry on the war from there. Instructing the officers and men of the French navy to be prepared for all emergencies, the aged marshal recently warned "I may have need of you." But whether, in view of the whip hand which Hitler holds in France, Pétain would take such a drastic step, remains to be seen.

North Africa

If France should decide to resume the war against the Axis, as some think she may if Hitler increases his demands for cooperation, the logical base of operations will be in French North Africa. This region consists of three large territories, Tunisia, Algeria, and French Morocco, from east to west. Actually they come close to being a single geographic unit divided by barriers of sand and sea from Europe and the rest of Africa (save Spanish Morocco and Tangier). The region consists of a fertile strip of palm-lined coast, beyond which the Atlas Mountains rise in five great ridges, finally dropping away into the endless desolation of the Sahara.

In all there are about 15,000,000 people in French North Africa. Most of them are Moslems who tend their flocks, looms, and fields along the coast, or in deep valleys between the mountains where the searing desert winds cannot penetrate. The three territories are rich in iron ore, phosphate, and zinc. Algeria and Tunisia produce olives, grain, and wine, and oranges and wheat in sufficient quantity to meet all France's import needs in normal years.

The chief value of French North Africa in the war against Germany would be strategic. It contains two great Mediterranean bases, Bizerte, and Oran, big enough to take care of the French navy, and the big Atlantic port of Casablanca. There are many airdromes, 140,000 colonial troops still under arms, and five divisions of the famous Foreign Legion. Forces operating from French North Africa could strike at Italian Libya from the west, just as the British are now striking from the other side; they could support the British at Gibraltar, hold Spain in check in northwest Africa, and join the British in harrying Italy at sea.

New Ambassador

To replace the late Lord Lothian as ambassador to the United States, the British government is sending one of its most important men, a member of Churchill's small but powerful inner war cabinet. He is Viscount Halifax, whose tall gangling figure, long arms, big hands, and grave face the world has come to associate with the formulation of British foreign policy since Munich.



LORD HALIFAX

Lord Halifax is a member of the wealthy and privileged class. Born 60 years ago, he attended the best schools, and had no trouble finding good government positions. But Halifax is also a man of great earnestness and sincerity. He is a hard worker, and his modesty and integrity have won him the respect even of his political enemies, the socialists and labor groups. Politically Halifax might be defined as a liberal conservative—a man who favors the old order of things, but who is sensitive to the sufferings and needs of his less privileged neighbors. He made a good secretary of agriculture for Britain, and he is still regarded as having been one of the best viceroys Britain ever sent to India.

It was during the Munich crisis that Halifax became foreign minister of Britain, and it was at that time that he became associated with appeasement. A deeply religious man, he earnestly believed that war would destroy all that life held worth while for him, and he sought by every

means to avoid it. Since Munich, Lord Halifax has apparently come around to the belief that Germany rampant is a greater menace to his way of life and to Britain than war, for he has been as dogged and tireless in his efforts to bring about a German defeat as he formerly was in avoiding war at all costs.

Restless Italy

In the December 16 issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER we reported that continued defeats in the Mediterranean war theaters were producing unrest in Italy. At that time Marshal Badoglio had resigned and a number of other naval and military officers were following him into retirement.

Since then there have been further reverses. In Albania the Greeks are still advancing, although slowly. Across the Mediterranean in Africa, Marshal Graziani's forces invading Egypt have been shattered, as everyone knows, and hurled far back into Libya. The British navy, growing ever bolder, has been able to sweep into the Adriatic, Mussolini's private lake, to blast Italian bases in Albania.

All this has contributed to the unrest within Italy. The Italian press has begun to talk ominously of "defeatists" and the need for Fascist strong-arm squads to go to work on slackers. The loyalty of certain high officials is being publicly questioned. On Mussolini's order, the chief quartermaster of the Italian navy was recently shot. The food shortage has grown more acute with the result that a food dictator has been placed in charge, and the death penalty has been established for those who hoard foodstuffs.

In an impassioned plea to the Italian people, broadcast from a powerful station in their own language, Winston Churchill recently called for the ousting of Mussolini and a negotiated peace between Britain and Italy. This speech has caused considerable comment in Italy, but observers see little chance of any overthrow of Mussolini from below. They fear that any change in the Italian government at this time would probably be to the advantage of the Fascist radicals who wish to tie Italy even closer to Germany.

News from the Indies

Ever since the collapse of the Netherlands, last May, that large conglomeration of big and little islands known as the Dutch East Indies has remained an international problem. In this region 63,000,000 people still live under the Dutch flag in a tropical empire incredibly rich in oil, tin, rubber, mineral ores, and a wide variety of tropical products. The central point of this empire is the island of Java, containing 45,000,000 people in an area no larger than New York state. Then there is Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the



WAR IN THE DESERT
British airmen in the Egyptian desert don equipment from kit rack as an alert is sounded.

western parts of Timor and New Guinea, and about 2,000 lesser islands.

While the world has been wondering what Japan, Britain, Germany, or the United States intends to do about this island empire, the inhabitants of the islands have been doing some thinking on their own account. The Dutch colonial leaders are loyal to Holland and to Queen Wilhelmina, now an exile, but they are resentful of the manner in which the home government left the islands unprotected last summer, even to the point of draining them of the resources which might have enabled them to defend themselves. Openly fearful of Japan, and anticipating a Japanese attack, the islanders have been straining every effort to build up their defense system.

The Dutch colonials in the East Indies are determined to fight to the end to hold their empire together, but, according to Hallett Abend of the New York Times, they are also determined that when the war ends the Netherlands East Indies shall receive something akin to dominion status within the Dutch commonwealth.

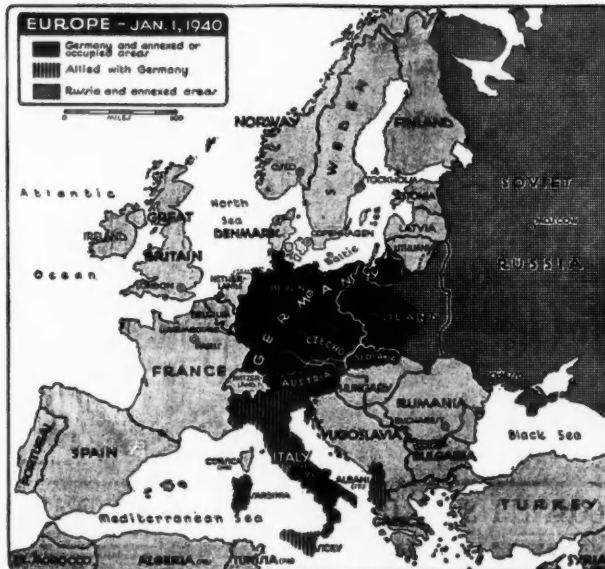
Neutral Eire

With each day the position of Eire in the European conflict becomes more and more difficult. As an independent nation that recognizes only the slimmest bonds with Great Britain, it wants to avoid being involved in the war. Yet its geographical position is such that its neutrality may be violated at any time by a sudden attack. In recent weeks Nazi planes have on several occasions been sighted over Eire's soil. And it is feared in London that these reconnaissance flights may be in preparation for an attempt to invade Eire.

The British find it hard to understand the attitude adopted by the government in Dublin. In London it is pointed out that if Britain should go down in defeat it will mean the end also of Eire's independence. Hitler, it is said, is out to secure the domination of all Europe and it is short-sighted to suppose that he will make an exception of the Irish people. Should the Nazi flag be hoisted in London, the Irish, no less than the British, will be compelled to bow to Germany's will.

What the British want, above all, is use of ports on Eire's west coast for naval and air bases. The British charge that Nazi submarines and surface raiders have been operating in great numbers off Eire's coast and have taken a heavy toll of shipping. If Irish west coast bases were placed at their disposal, British officials say, they could successfully challenge these Nazi raiders and at the same time protect Eire's soil against invasion.

So far, Eamon de Valera, head of the Dublin government, has stood firm in refusing the British requests. But there are reports that London may soon attempt a deal with de Valera in order to secure the bases. This deal would call for the union of northern and southern Ireland, something which the Irish leader has sought to achieve for many years. Whether this offer will be sufficient to induce a change in Eire's attitude remains to be seen.



COURTESY NEW YORK TIMES



RED SQUARE IN WINTER

The Lenin Mausoleum and the Kremlin wall are on the right. In the left background is St. Basil's Cathedral, which is preserved as a museum.

Russia's Uncertain Position

(Concluded from page 1)

Axis, and both have politely declined the honor. How did it happen that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have had the courage to do what Hungary and Rumania could not do? Yugoslavia is a strongly defended kingdom of 15,000,000 hardy inhabitants, but is nearly surrounded by Germans and Italians. Bulgaria, with only 6,000,000 people and a small, poor army, would not be able to resist the pressure she has resisted from Berlin without support.

If Bulgaria has been able to stand firm in the past, and if she continues to do so, it is only because she has the support of her neighbor, Turkey. But here again is another question. The Turks are not strong enough to stand against Hitler either, not even with the support of their British allies. What is more, Turkey never makes an important move in foreign affairs these days without obtaining first the consent of her immense neighbor, the Soviet Union. Hence it seems clear that the diplomatic support which has braced Belgrade and Sofia against Axis pressure has been provided by Russia, through Turkey, and quite possibly by Britain as well.

Warning to Russia?

For this reason observers are inclined to believe that the concentration of half a million German troops in Rumania is first and foremost a blunt warning to Russia to relinquish whatever ideas she may have about seizing the entire Danube delta, or to cease extending diplomatic support to Bulgaria and Turkey. The most likely of all the probabilities, however, is that Germany is serving a warning to Russia to stay out of the war while all German resources are being concentrated for the great assault on Britain. In the meantime, and quite incidentally, it appears, Rumania will be turned into another German province, and order will be restored for the purpose of increasing Rumania's production of oil, ores, and agricultural goods.

This brings us to the puzzling problem of the real attitude of the Soviet government toward the war. Toward the end of November, it will be remembered, Soviet Premier Molotov was being royally entertained in Berlin. His visit marked the first occasion that any member of the all-powerful Soviet Political Bureau had even ventured beyond the borders of Russia, and some quarters were freely predicting a new era of Russo-German collaboration.

But the era seems to have been short-lived. Since then Moscow has addressed sharp, curt notes to Hitler's Rumanian allies. The Soviet delegates to the Danube Commission walked out following a violent quarrel with the German and Italian representatives which involved an argument over Russia's rights on the Danube and a brisk exchange of blows. Finally, the Soviets

have declared a state of siege (akin to martial law) in certain parts of southern Russia and moved 35 crack Red Army divisions (about 480,000 men) up to the Rumanian border. What is almost as important is the fact that the rigidly controlled Soviet press can find very few kind words for Germany these days.

Soviet Foreign Policy

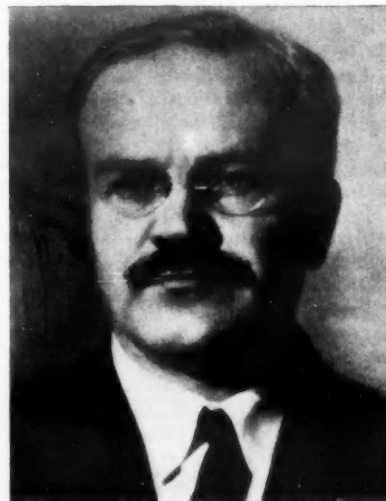
The immediate objectives of the Soviets are always hard to discover. They are seldom announced in advance. They are not discussed in the press beforehand, and public opinion seemingly has no part in shaping them. As G. E. R. Gedy, former Moscow correspondent of the *New York Times*, recently observed: "The dictatorship of Stalin and the Political Bureau has created an absolute monopoly in political thinking, decisions, and actions among the millions in this vast country." To that extent, anyway, Russian policy is nearly as much a mystery today as when the first of the Romanov czars mounted the throne, more than 300 years ago.

It is difficult, and perhaps futile, to try to gauge Soviet policy on the grounds of ideology. It is true that Russian foreign policy was devoted entirely to the spread of Communism 20 years ago, when Soviet leaders were flushed with enthusiasm and inexperience, and when the war-weary world seemed ripe for any sort of movement which would unseat the wealthy people who stayed home and reaped huge profits on war contracts while men at the front were dying like flies. In this flush of ambition, the Russians established the center of the world revolutionary movement, the Third (Communist) International in Moscow. But the setbacks received in Poland, Hungary, North America, Germany, and finally China were so violent that in the late twenties the political leaders of Russia began to realize that their efforts to spread Communism were doing more harm than good, and from then on the Third International was relegated to the background. Since then Stalin has used his revolutionary equipment more for the purpose of furthering Russia's nationalist aims than for that of spreading Communism.

Although Stalin heads a government which is solidly Communist, and therefore unique among all others in the world, the problems he faces are not very different from those facing the old czars. He is dictator of an immense land. Stretching from the eastern banks of the Vistula across Europe and Asia to the Pacific, and from the Arctic nearly to India, the Soviet Union covers nearly one-sixth of the world's habitable land surface, and now contains close to 200,000,000 people, speaking about 125 different languages and dialects. It is an enormously rich land, containing about

a third of the world's oil and forest reserves, nearly three quarters of the world's manganese, its largest wheat acreage, and vast stores of other mineral and agricultural products. The chief weaknesses of Russia have always been its poor communications which, in combination with its vast size, have made it difficult to muster the resources and man power of the nation with anything approaching speed and at anything less than enormous cost; the fact that the population centers, industries, and most of the mineral deposits are concentrated along the dangerously exposed fringes, rather than in the center of the land; and finally the fact that Russia has never had any satisfactory outlet to the high seas. In respect to this last point, the Black Sea leads only into the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles; the Baltic is frozen over in the winter, while the Pacific outlets are both too remote and too exposed to Japan.

Under the Communist regime the Russians have made one vast effort which the



V. N. MOLOTOV
Soviet Foreign Commissar.

czars never attempted—an effort (much publicized in a series of five-year plans) to industrialize the nation, to build up its interior, to spread the population more evenly, and to obtain something approaching moderate self-sufficiency. Otherwise Stalin has followed the course of the Czars insofar as he has depended upon alliances to protect his nation, and sought to expand Russian frontiers along lines similar to those of the czarist governments.

Shifting Alliances

In regard to alliances, it is well to remember that Russia has never been a traditional ally of any other country. In less than half a century, for example, she has switched

back and forth between friendship and hostility with Germany no less than five times. At the end of the World War the Russians joined hands with Germany. When Hitler came to power, in 1933, and began to threaten the Russians, Stalin turned to the western powers. He pushed Russia into the League of Nations and became a staunch advocate of collective security. Then, as the outbreak of the present war drew near, Stalin suspected (and not without reason) that Britain and France were encouraging Hitler to turn toward the Ukraine and leave western Europe in peace. This caused another sharp turn-about—a reversal which found expression in the sensational Russo-German pact of August 1939.

From a purely Russian point of view, the 1939 pact with Hitler may have been sensible. At least it diverted Germany away from an attack on the Ukraine. It permitted Stalin to join in the carving up of Poland and paved the way eventually for his acquisition of territory in Finland, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, acquisitions which enabled him to strengthen Russia's Baltic defenses against any enemy, whether England or Germany. It also paved the way for the Russian annexation of Rumania's province of Bessarabia. Thus the alliance with Germany permitted Stalin to restore Russia's pre-war frontiers.

So far Russia has been able to carry out two cardinal points of foreign policy; she has been able (1) to stay out of the war, and (2) to strengthen her defenses while doing so. Germany, apparently, has obtained her friendly neutrality in the past by paying a higher price than the Allies would agree to in the summer of 1939.

Precarious Position

But in spite of this, Russia's position is becoming precarious once again. Hitler is not satisfied with the help he has been getting from Moscow, to all appearances. Nor are the Russians entirely satisfied with the way things are going in Europe. They had expected a long war which would weaken both sides to the benefit of Russia. But instead they have been confronted with a possible German victory which would leave Russia isolated in a sea of fascism, with a powerful Germany in the west, and a hostile Japan in the east. This growing fear of Axis encirclement has apparently been increased as a result of the signing of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance, and by the virtual exclusion of Russia from Balkan affairs.

As a result of this the Soviets seem again to have reached a point where a change in policy is very possible. Stalin knows that his support will be invaluable to either side, and at present he is apparently negotiating with both. It has been widely reported that during the Berlin conferences with Molotov, last month, the Germans attempted to steer the Russians southward on an expansionist program in Iran (Persia), and Afghanistan—a drive which would give Russia her long-desired "warm water ports," but on the Persian Gulf, rather than at the Dardanelles. Such could be obtained only at the expense of Britain, since it would bring Russians to the gates of India, and thus would be likely to bring the Soviets into conflict with the British Empire. This proposal, it is believed, has been rejected by the Russians, at least for the present. Right now, Stalin seems to be trying to learn how much Britain is willing to offer in the way of concessions, and upon this the future course of Soviet policy may depend.

References

"Soviet Russia Needs No War," by Andrew J. Steiger. *Asia*, November 1940, pp. 573-575. As Mr. Steiger sees it, Russia has followed a defensive policy and has every reason to be friendly with the United States.

"The Indivisible War," by Ralph Bates. *The Nation*, November 23, 1940, pp. 496-500. Russia's role in European affairs, past and present, is discussed.

"The Riddle of the Red Army," by H. N. Howard. *Events*, December 1940, pp. 448-451. Russian military strength is one of the question marks giving rise to uncertainty about the Soviet foreign policy.

"European Factors in Far Eastern Diplomacy," by A. W. Griswold. *Foreign Affairs*, January 1941, pp. 297-309. Russia holds a large stake in the Far Eastern game of diplomacy.

The Issue of Aid to England

(Concluded from page 1)

they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. And to survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

There are those who say that the Axis powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. That is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples. The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and time again, that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this American hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all of the round world.

No Compromise

Thus the President of the United States accepts the thesis that the Nazis will not be content with the domination of Europe. Citing Hitler's own words to the effect that there can be no peace between the philosophy of government and society propounded by the Nazis and that of the democratic nations, he definitely took up the challenge and placed the issue, as he sees it, before the American people: "The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world."

Mr. Roosevelt then went on to explain the nature of the danger, which he said was the greatest American civilization has faced since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. With Nazi domination of the great oceans, the security of the United States and the Western Hemisphere will disappear. With control of Africa, the Germans would be closer to Brazil than the distance from Washington to Denver. It would be relatively easy for them to establish bases in Latin America—bases which could be used for an attack upon the United States. If Hitler should take over the Azores from Portugal, he would be closer to this country than the Hawaiian Islands are.

In unmistakable terms the President has linked the defense of the United States to the defense of Britain. We must not allow a hostile power to dominate the oceans which protect the United States, he said. We must not allow a hostile power to gain a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. If we consider our defense needs merely in terms of preventing an attack upon our own territory our task will be rendered

much more difficult, in the President's opinion. He states the issue as follows:

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Nazis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

Risks Recognized

The President frankly recognizes the dangers involved in the policy he outlines. "If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit that there is risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future," he declared. "Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and away from our people. The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them, get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure."

Here we have a sober, clear-cut statement of the arguments for increasing aid to Britain. By backing Great Britain to the limit of American productive capacity, we will stand the best chance of keeping war from our shores. While Hitler may use this policy as an excuse to declare war upon us, past experience shows that he would wage war upon us anyway if it were in his interest to do so. He has always been able to trump up excuses when he wanted to invade a neighboring country, as the experience of half a dozen occupied countries of Europe today bears tragic witness.

Opposing Arguments

While an overwhelming majority of the American people share President Roosevelt's hope in a British victory, many will take issue with him on the extent to which this country should go in contributing toward that victory. These people feel that we should help England as much as possible without abandoning the essential features of neutrality. By placing the full economic might of the United States behind Britain, they claim, we are taking sides and are likely to become actively involved in the war in Europe. In summary, this is the position of those who would not go so far as the President:

There is no objection to giving considerable help to the British. We may sell them war materials which they can pay for and carry away in their own ships. But if we adopt the policy of definitely helping Great Britain win the war, and if we do it by changing our neutrality laws to favor her, if we do it by giving her credit or money or ships, and especially if we convoy ships going to England, we will almost certainly get into war. One act will lead to another until after a while we will be

actually fighting Germany.

Once we get into the war, we will be determined to fight to the bitter end. It is likely to be a long war, a war which will see civilization practically destroyed. A long war will almost certainly ruin the very things in America which we are trying to save; that is, liberty and freedom and prosperity and democracy. If we go to war, we will be obliged to organize a great war machine. The government will take over industries. Taxes will be staggering. The income of the people will be used to carry on war. Standards of living will decline.

Not only that, but liberty will perish. A nation which is in grave danger, which is spending all its energy to fight a war, almost inevitably suppresses freedom of speech and press. During the World War, which was not so dangerous a venture for us as war now would be, we saw many cases of violations of freedom of speech and of individual liberty. There are indications even now that freedom will be limited. People are nervous, excited, and frightened. And many of them are beginning to say that it is unsafe for everyone to speak his mind freely.

Fascism in America

Not only industry but labor will be controlled if there is war. Strikes will be prohibited. The government will decide what wages shall be paid and what the hours of labor shall be. It will decide which industries shall operate and which shall not. A manufacturing plant needing certain raw materials to keep going will have to ask the government whether it can obtain these materials or whether they must be used in some other industry considered more essential to carrying on the war. The result will be that we will no longer have a democracy but a condition similar to fascism. Thus in our effort to destroy fascism abroad we will have adopted it at home.

The national debt will mount to dangerous heights. Perhaps it will go so high that it can never be paid. All our industries will be geared to war effort. And when the war is finally over, they will collapse. There will then be unrest and dissatisfaction to the point of national danger.

If we go into war, therefore, we will throw away everything that we pretend to be fighting for. And we will be doing it because of the fear that we might possibly lose these things by not going to war. If, however, we make up our minds to do it, we can stay out of war and preserve our democracy, even though Great Britain is defeated. There is at least a strong probability that we can do this. If Germany wins, it will be an unfortunate thing for the world. There is no use denying that. International trade will probably be carried on differently from what it has been heretofore. It will be carried on by the barter system. The Germans, for example, will say that they will take a certain quantity of goods from us if we will buy a certain quantity from them. They will, of course, try to get the major part of the South American trade by telling the South Americans that they will take South American products only if South Americans accept German goods in return. But that system of trade will not be disastrous to the United States. We also can play the game of barter. It will be to German's interest to exchange goods with us and to our interest to exchange goods with Europe, even with that part of Europe controlled by Germany.

It would be utter folly for Germany to embark upon a war with us, even though she should defeat England. She can have a large measure of world trade without



EXTEND THE LIST, UNCLE

KIRBY IN N. Y. POST

doing this. And she would have little to gain by fighting us. It would be a costly venture and she could not invade the United States. She would have plenty to do at home maintaining order throughout Europe. And there is always a strong possibility that the dictators in Europe and Asia would fall out among themselves.

The terrible consequences of German victory are merely possible consequences, while the frightful consequences of our getting into the war are certain. It is possible that we would be drawn into the war if England were defeated, but it is by no means certain that we would be. There is a strong probability that we would not be. And we should, therefore, avoid acts now which would certainly draw us in.

Moreover, we should be realistic enough to realize that participation in war would not mean merely sending supplies to England and engaging our fleet and perhaps air force in hostilities with the Germans. There can be no such thing as limited participation in war. Once a nation is involved in conflict, it must carry on the struggle to the bitter end, no matter how or where it must fight. Despite the hope that we could avoid sending men to fight in Europe, there is no assurance that the use of an American expeditionary force could be avoided. If Germany is to be defeated, it will have to be in Germany, by means of an armed invasion and that invasion will require millions of American soldiers, huge numbers of whom will lose their lives.

Thus the United States should weigh the possible consequences of its present acts before it is too late. It is to the interest not only of this country but of the entire world that the United States stay out of the present conflict. When the war is over, there is likely to be unrest and revolution and extreme poverty everywhere. There will be something very near to a collapse of civilization. If the United States is strong and at peace, we will be in a position to exert great influence toward sanity in the world. If, however, we plunge into the war, there will be no nation left to adopt a sane and balanced position, no nation capable of exerting leadership in the direction of a fair and permanent peace.

References

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"William Allen White Reign of Terror," by G. H. Cless, Jr. *Scribner's Commentator*, December 1940, pp. 38-43. This magazine has become one of the principal organs of the group which opposes aid to Britain, and Mr. Cless' article singles out the White committee for particular criticism.

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STEP BY STEP

RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR

Proposals for Greater Aid to England

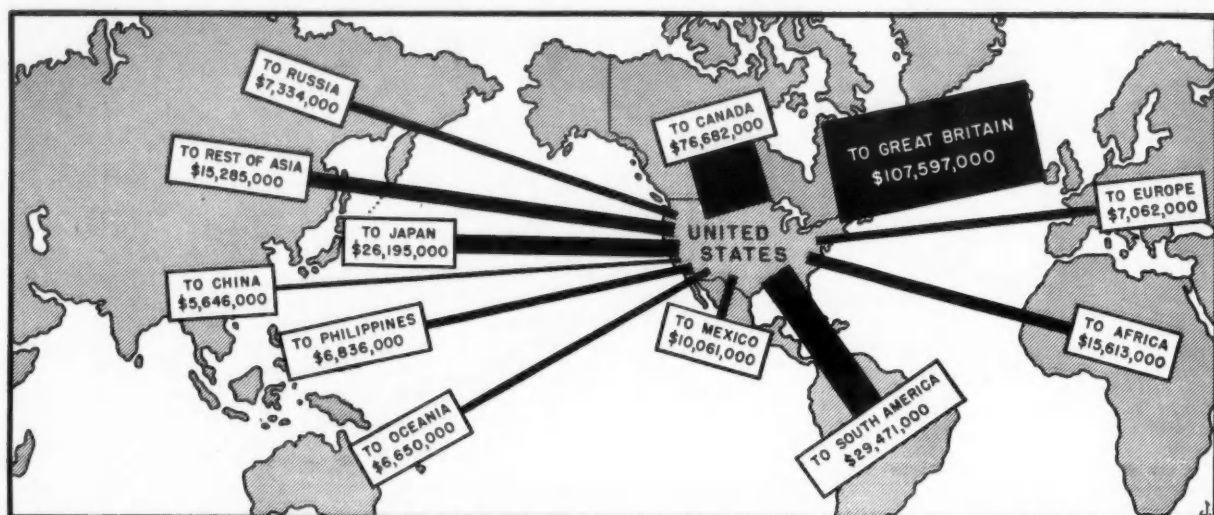
IN one of the main articles of this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER we discuss the all-important problem of aid to England. No other issue confronting the American people today outranks this one in importance. On a dozen fronts, the critical nature of England's position has been called to the attention of this country. A great German offensive is expected in the spring which will tax Britain's strength to the limit. British officials have warned that British success depends upon quick and powerful American assistance—more ships to meet the submarine menace, more planes to withstand German assaults in the air, and more military supplies of all kinds are of great urgency.

In the United States the realization has grown that the needs of Britain are vital and immediate. Although this country is committed to the policy of aid to Britain, steps are being taken to increase and speed up that aid. Upon his return to Washington, President Roosevelt announced a plan for lending armaments of all kinds to the British. The Defense Commission has been reorganized in the interest of speed and efficiency. Meanwhile, the new Congress which convened a few days ago is grappling with the problem of rendering more effective aid to the British. Among the more important proposals which are likely to be debated during the coming weeks are the following:

Means of Payment

Credit. Up to now, the British have paid cash for the airplanes and other war materials they have bought in this country. They have sent some gold to the United States, but most of their purchases have not been made in that way. Here is the way they have been able to pay cash: Many Englishmen own stock in American corporations. An Englishman, for example, may own shares in the United States Steel Corporation. The English government takes this stock from him and pays him with an English government bond. In other words, it promises to pay him later for his stock. But the British government acquires the stock in the American corporation. It then sells the stock to American investors and gets American dollars with which to make purchases here.

How long can that process go on? How much stock in American companies is owned by Englishmen? It is hard to answer that question. Many problems are involved. If, for example, the English



AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN
The map shows how U. S. trade with Great Britain has come to exceed trade with other parts of the world.

lend money to any nation which already owes money to the United States and which has failed to keep up its payments. England has failed to keep up its payments of either principal or interest on money borrowed during the World War.

Under the circumstances, should the Johnson Act be repealed so that the English may go on buying our war supplies and may do it on credit? That is one of the big issues of the day.

If the Johnson Act is repealed it would be lawful for American companies to sell planes or other materials to the English on time, but probably they would not do it, for fear that the British might not be able to pay them. Almost certainly they cannot pay their debts if they lose the war and they may not be able to do so if they win. The United States government might lend money to the English, however. They could then pay cash to American companies. If they did not pay back later, our government would lose. Nevertheless, it might make the loans, feeling that it was necessary to run the risk in order to help England win the war.

The Roosevelt Plan

President Roosevelt has another plan. Our government, he says, might buy the planes and other war materials produced by American companies. The government would not sell these planes to the English

the present rate she is losing them at the rate of about 4,700,000 tons a year. Germany is building submarines rapidly, and the rate of destruction may rise.

The English cannot build ships as fast as they are destroyed. They are probably building at the rate of only a little over a million tons a year. Their shipyards must be used largely to repair naval vessels and they are under constant air attack. The time may come, therefore, within the next year, when the English will not have enough ships to supply themselves with food and the planes and war materials which are coming from the United States. The following measures of assistance are being considered to meet this situation:

(a) The United States may sell or lend merchant ships. We have already sold a considerable number—about 600,000 tons. We have about 300,000 tons of ships at present laid up, not in use, but that is less tonnage than is being sunk each month. We might sell some of the ships which are in use, but the number which could be disposed of in that way is limited.

If we go on a war basis, and build all the ships of which we are capable, we could in time supply English needs. At the end of the World War, we were producing more than twice as many ships as all the rest of the world, but it will take time to construct new shipyards and produce in such quantity.

(b) Meanwhile, there are about half a million tons of German and German-controlled ships in American ports. The English want us to take these over and give or sell them to England. The Germans have warned us against taking such action, declaring that it would be a "warlike act."

Ships and Planes

Warships. The United States may sell or lend more destroyers to the English. If they had more of these vessels they could convoy their merchant vessels, and fight off submarines. We have already disposed of 50 overage destroyers to the English. We have about 125 left. Probably we could not dispose of many more without weakening our own Navy. But is it worth this inconvenience or danger to us to help the English survive the submarine warfare?

Use of American ships. It is proposed in some quarters that the United States repeal that part of the neutrality law which forbids American ships to enter the war zone. Our vessels might then carry goods to England. The Germans might sink them, of course. It is even suggested that we send our naval vessels to convoy ships to England and keep the submarines away. Ordinarily, this would be considered an act of war. But would Germany accept the challenge and declare war on us? Is it or is it not worth the risk?

Airplanes. It is the settled policy of the United States government to permit England to buy airplanes in this country, and even to hasten the manufacture of planes as much as possible so that our assistance in the supplying of planes may be speeded. It has been announced that Britain may have half of all the planes put out by our

manufacturers. Some think the British share should be enlarged. Others say that our armed forces should have a larger share. There is an issue at this point.

The big question is, of course, how rapidly we can manufacture planes. We are now making only about 600 to 700 a month, according to a recent statement by Mr. Knudsen. England may be getting 300 to 400 a month from us. But that is probably only between a fifth and a tenth of the number that the Germans are producing each month. If we are to help England achieve equality (to say nothing of superiority) in the air, we must produce very much faster than we are now doing. And the argument is being advanced that we should sell or lend to the English planes which our Army and Navy already have on hand, resupplying the Army and Navy with planes which we produce later.

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

The emergency housing program has presented the country with an opportunity for trying out factory-constructed houses on a large scale. The possibilities of these "manufactured" houses have been widely discussed for years. Mass production brings down the price of an article, and the advocates of the pre-fabricated house have offered it as a solution to the problem of securing good houses at moderate cost.

Today the government is faced with the necessity of procuring thousands of new dwelling units—apartments and houses—for the workers who are crowding around newly expanded defense plants. The units must be produced as quickly as possible, so the government is going to experiment with the pre-fabricated house. As a beginning, the Public Buildings Administration is ordering 650 pre-fabricated houses for the Naval Powder Factory at Indianhead, Maryland. These houses—some metal and some frame—will be built by a number of companies, and they will cost from \$2,400 to \$3,000 each. The factories which succeed in turning out satisfactory types will be enlarged as rapidly as possible so that they will be able to produce more.

PRONUNCIATIONS: Badoglio (bah-doe'-lyoe), Bizerte (bee-zert'), Celebes (sel'-ee-beez), Eamon de Valera (ay'mon day' va-lay'rah), Eire (air'ah), Graziani (grah-tsee-ah'nee), Molotov (moe'loe-toff), Oran (oe-rah'n'), Pé-tain (pay'tan'), Salonika (sah-loe-nee'kah), Sumatra (soo-mah'trah), Thailand (ti'lahnd-i as in ice), Tunisia (too-nish'ia).

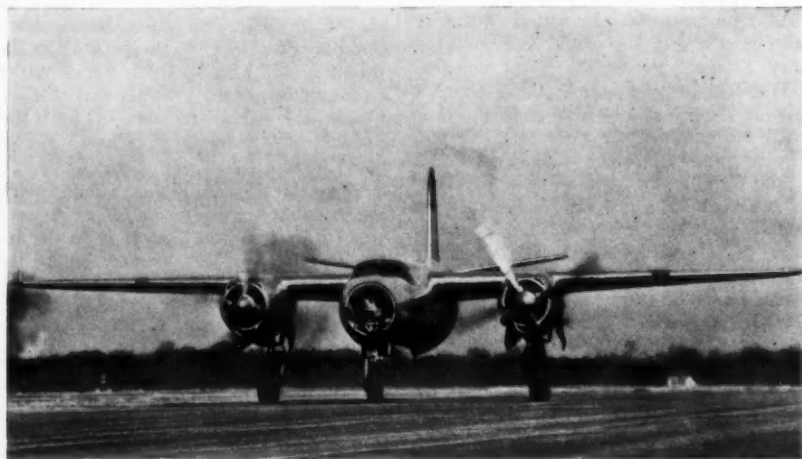
Information Test Answers

American History

1. Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt. 2. (d) the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. 3. (a) The Virgin Islands, 1917. 4. At Trenton, New Jersey, where the Hessian troops had been making merry, Christmas, 1776. 5. (c) Secessionists. 6. (d) A pirate. 7. (c) Major Reed.

Geography

1. British Honduras. 2. Peat. 3. England, rose; Scotland, thistle; Ireland, shamrock; Canada, maple leaf. 4. (d) Michigan. 5. (a) Australia. 6. (b) Hindus.



WAR PLANES LEAD THE PARADE OF ARMS OUT OF AMERICAN FACTORIES

government should undertake to sell in the American market all the stock in American corporations owned by Englishmen, the price of the stock would fall and the English would get less than might be expected. We shall not go here into a complex discussion of the figures. It is enough to say that apparently the English are near the end of their resources which can be converted into cash—that they do not have means to pay for much more than they have already ordered.

Why, then, should they not borrow money in America to pay for their purchases? Why should they not buy on time? The reason is that we have a law, the Johnson Act, which forbids Americans to

for money, but would lend or lease to the British as many as it could spare. After the war, the English could return to us a like amount of planes and war material. We would, under this plan, forget money, and lend goods—war materials.

Merchant ships. At the beginning of the war England had about 21 million tons of shipping. Since then she has acquired about eight million tons from Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, and other countries, but she cannot get any more from these countries; she cannot enlarge her merchant fleet in that way. During this time she has lost four million tons, chiefly through submarine attack. She probably has 25 million tons of ships now, but at

The American Observer

SECTION II

Volume X, Number 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 6, 1941

The Semester Test

Test No. 1

Part 1

Directions: In Column I are the names of persons who have been prominent in the news during the course of the first semester and who have been mentioned in The American Observer. In Column II are 25 descriptions, 10 of which fit the names in the first column. The problem is to match the appropriate description with each name listed.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
1. William Allen White	(A) Chairman of the United States-Canadian Joint Defense Commission.	6. Fiorello La Guardia	(N) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
2. Jesse Jones	(B) Japanese foreign minister.	7. Fumimaro Konoye	(O) Member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.
3. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.	(C) Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.	8. Philip Murray	(P) Chairman of the Republican National Committee.
4. Pietro Badoglio	(D) Newly appointed ambassador to France.	9. Maxine Weygand	(Q) Italian ambassador to Germany.
5. Ramon Serrano Suñer	(E) Head of the TVA.	10. Paul V. McNutt	(R) Spanish foreign minister.
	(F) President of Mexico.		(S) Director of the federal draft board.
	(G) French political leader recently removed from office.		(T) Italian general who recently resigned.
	(H) U. S. secretary of commerce.		(U) Head of the Federal Security Agency.
	(I) Secretary to President Roosevelt.		(V) Prominent labor leader and new head of the CIO.
	(J) President of Cuba.		(W) Premier of the French government at Vichy.
	(K) Newspaper editor, head of a committee urging greater aid to England.		(X) Italian foreign minister.
	(L) Japanese premier.		(Y) Head of the Federal Housing Authority.
	(M) French military leader who has been in Africa during recent weeks.		

Part 2

Directions: Read each description in Column I. Select in Column II the answer which best fits this description and write the number on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
11. Rumanian province which was given to Russia a few months ago.	1. Madagascar	16. Country which Italy used as a base for her attack upon Greece.	16. Singapore
12. French possession in the Far East in which Japan has demanded special rights.	2. Hungary	17. French province from which thousands of French citizens have been expelled by the German authorities.	17. Addis Ababa
13. Capital of Free China.	3. Buenos Aires	18. Country which has formally joined the Rome-Berlin Axis.	18. Taranto
14. Port in French West Africa where the British and Free Frenchmen suffered a naval defeat.	4. Puerto Rico	19. One of the British islands in the Western Hemisphere on which the United States will build a naval base.	19. Russia
15. Strongest British naval and air base in the Pacific.	5. Savoie	20. Capital of Uruguay.	20. Dakar
	6. Albania		21. Yugoslavia
	7. Indo-China		22. Dobruja
	8. Nanking		23. Gibraltar
	9. Lorraine		24. Auvergne
	10. Bessarabia		25. Montevideo
	11. Bulgaria		26. Chungking
	12. Haiti		27. Turkey
	13. La Paz		28. Shanghai
	14. Thailand		29. Malta
	15. Transylvania		30. Trinidad

Part 3

Directions: Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Write the word "true" on the dotted line in front of each statement which you consider true and the word "false" before each statement which is partly or wholly false.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 21. The American Medical Association is strongly opposed to compulsory health insurance. | 26. As a result of the defense program, there is a shortage of certain types of skilled workers. |
| 22. As a result of the alliance formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan, the United States has stopped giving aid to China. | 27. The new president of Mexico has announced that his government will take over all industries in Mexico. |
| 23. Despite the war, and the restrictions of the neutrality act, American exports have greatly increased during the last year. | 28. One of the most acute problems confronting Italy is a serious food shortage. |
| 24. Although the population of the United States increased during the last 10 years, it increased less rapidly than during previous decades. | 29. At the recent convention of the CIO, John L. Lewis made good his promise to step down as head of that organization. |
| 25. During the campaign, Wendell Willkie strongly opposed the policy of giving aid to England. | 30. During the World War, all strikes in the United States were outlawed. |

Part 4

Directions: Write on the dotted line at the left of the page the number of the phrase or clause that will make a true complete statement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31. The Dutch East Indies are important to the United States because (1) they possess the strongest naval and air bases in the Far East; (2) they are the world's largest sources of oil; (3) the United States depends upon them for tin and rubber; (4) they guard the entrance to the Panama Canal. | 36. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leader, was arrested some time ago for (1) urging the British to adopt a more aggressive policy toward Russia; (2) spreading antiwar propaganda; (3) demanding full political rights for women in India; (4) plotting with Chinese government officials. |
| 32. Charles de Gaulle has been prominently in the news during recent months because he (1) has been attempting to draw France into the war on the side of Germany; (2) is French ambassador to the United States; (3) is head of the Fifth Column in France; (4) is leader of the French forces which are continuing the war against Germany. | 37. Stephen Foster, recently elected to New York University's Hall of Fame, will always be remembered for his (1) invention of the cotton gin; (2) discovery of the North Pole; (3) work in the field of medical research; (4) musical compositions. |
| 33. The Falange is (1) a new type of poison gas; (2) the leading political party in Spain; (3) the Greek forces which have repulsed the Italians; (4) the Italian army. | 38. The Dies Committee has made some startling revelations in its investigations of (1) un-American activities; (2) civil liberties in New Jersey; (3) stock market practices; (4) the National Labor Relations Board. |
| 34. The Burma Road is of vital importance to China because it (1) is the shortest and fastest route for transporting supplies to China; (2) is the only road connecting China with Russia; (3) joins China with the British port of Hong Kong; (4) connects Japan with Manchukuo. | 39. Lord Beaverbrook is playing an important role in Britain's war effort as (1) minister of economic warfare; (2) director of aircraft production; (3) first lord of the admiralty; (4) leader of the British campaign in Egypt. |
| 35. The Act of Havana is an important landmark in inter-American relations because it (1) provides for a reduction of tariffs among the American republics; (2) authorizes the United States to construct naval bases throughout South America; (3) sets up a neutrality patrol around the Western Hemisphere; (4) forbids the transfer of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere from one European nation to another. | 40. The basic difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is that (1) the AFL is Republican and the CIO is Democratic; (2) the AFL favors entry into the war, whereas the CIO favors a policy of strict isolation; (3) the AFL is dominated by craft unions, whereas the CIO is made up primarily of industrial unions; (4) the AFL is more radical in its political philosophy. |

The Semester Test

Test No. 2

Part 1

Directions: In Column I are the names of persons who have been prominent in the news during the course of the first semester and who have been mentioned in The American Observer. In Column II are 25 descriptions, 10 of which fit the names in the first column. The problem is to match the appropriate description with each name listed.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
1. William S. Knudsen	(A) Leader of the Italian campaign in Africa.	6. Rodolfo Graziani	(M) Head of the Federal Loan Agency.
	(B) U. S. secretary of agriculture.		(N) Italian foreign minister.
2. Edward J. Flynn	(C) Dictator of Greece.	7. Clarence A. Dykstra	(O) Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
	(D) Head of the British purchasing commission in the United States.		(P) British labor leader.
3. Avila Camacho	(E) Member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.	8. John Metaxas	(Q) Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.
	(F) Spanish foreign minister.		(R) Italian general who recently resigned.
4. George C. Marshall	(G) Prominent American author.	9. Harry A. Millis	(S) Head of the German-American Bund.
	(H) German foreign minister.		(T) Highest officer in the United States Army.
	(I) President of Mexico.	10. William D. Leahy	(U) Chairman of the Republican National Committee.
5. Joachim von Ribbentrop	(J) Canadian prime minister.		(V) Newly appointed ambassador to France.
	(K) Director of the federal draft board.		(W) U. S. secretary of war.
	(L) German ambassador to France.		(X) British minister of economic warfare.
			(Y) U. S. ambassador to England.

Part 2

Directions: Read each description in Column I. Select in Column II the answer which best fits this description and write the number on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
11. Rumanian province, part of which was given to Hungary recently.	1. Sardinia	15. Western entrance to the Mediterranean.	16. Bangkok
	2. Persia	16. Capital of Thailand.	17. Dardanelles
12. French possession in the Western Hemisphere which the United States has been watching closely.	3. Rio de Janeiro		18. Riom
	4. Transylvania	17. Island in the Dutch East Indies.	19. Sumatra
13. Port where a part of the Italian fleet was recently destroyed.	5. Taranto		20. Spain
	6. Suez Canal	18. Nation from which the United States made the Louisiana Purchase.	21. Martinique
14. City in which trials of famous French political and military leaders are being held.	7. France	19. Country of which Farouk is king.	22. Venice
	8. Ethiopia	20. Capital of Brazil.	23. Buenos Aires
	9. Madagascar		24. Dutch Guiana
	10. Montevideo		25. Egypt
	11. Vichy		26. Burma
	12. Dobruja		27. Gibraltar
	13. Bermuda		28. Tours
	14. England		29. Milan
	15. Calcutta		30. Bessarabia

Part 3

Directions: Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Write the word "true" on the dotted line in front of each statement which you consider true and the word "false" before each statement which is partly or wholly false.

21. The eastern tip of South America extends more than 2,000 miles farther into the Atlantic Ocean than New York City.	26. The Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan was aimed mainly at the United States.
22. The entire region known as the Antarctica has been claimed by the United States.	27. The 1940 census shows that the population of this country is smaller than it was in 1930.
23. Industrial production in the United States has passed the 1929 level.	28. During the campaign, Wendell Willkie criticized the Roosevelt administration for its policy toward business and industry.
24. Under the provisions of the conscription law, as many as 2,000,000 men may be inducted into the Army every year.	29. As a result of the war, the Labor party in England has been outlawed.
25. Yugoslavia has been obliged to give part of her territory to Germany, Russia, and Bulgaria.	30. By the terms of the armistice signed by France and Germany, Germany was given the right to use the French fleet.

Part 4

Directions: Write on the dotted line at the left of the page the number of the phrase or clause that will make a true complete statement.

31. "Curtain of Steel" is the phrase used to describe (1) England's blockade of the continent of Europe; (2) the German fortifications facing Russia; (3) the naval bases which the United States is constructing on British possessions in the Caribbean; (4) the air defenses over London.	36. For a number of years, the Soong family has exerted a powerful influence over the internal and external affairs of (1) Japan; (2) China; (3) Russia; (4) India.
32. The Ramspeck bill was a landmark in (1) civil service reform; (2) the elimination of political machines; (3) reducing federal expenditures; (4) national defense.	37. If you had to find on the map the country of today which would correspond roughly with the Holy Roman Empire of the Middle Ages, you would select (1) Italy; (2) Russia; (3) Spain; (4) Germany.
33. During recent weeks, a great deal has been written about the Midlands; the Midlands are (1) the countries lying between Germany and the Near East; (2) the sections of Africa where British and Italian troops have clashed; (3) heavily industrialized sections of England; (4) the provinces which constitute unoccupied France.	38. Japan has been seeking to increase her control over French Indo-China in order to (1) obtain great quantities of oil, rubber, and tin; (2) be in a position to strike against the Dutch East Indies; (3) dominate Russia's ports on the Pacific; (4) control the Dardanelles.
34. The Iron Guard of Rumania has been responsible for many riots in Rumania during recent weeks. The Iron Guard is an organization of (1) World War veterans; (2) pro-fascist groups; (3) persons opposed to the establishment of a dictatorship in Rumania; (4) Communists.	39. The Open Door Policy of the United States provides that (1) all nations shall have equal rights and privileges in China; (2) European nations shall keep out of the Western Hemisphere; (3) immigrants from all countries shall be welcomed to these shores; (4) American trade with all countries shall be on a basis of equality.
35. The William Allen White Committee is a strong advocate of (1) complete isolation for the United States; (2) giving greater aid to Britain; (3) an immediate declaration of war upon Japan; (4) compulsory health insurance.	40. The Walter-Logan bill provides that (1) most federal workers shall be brought under the classified civil service; (2) action of semi-judicial federal agencies shall be subject to review by the courts; (3) all aliens in the United States must register; (4) the government shall have the power to take over factories for national defense.